[lv] Clark mocks the General in a piece read at the forty-third annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, June 18-20, 1880: "It is worthy of note here that some great military man in one of the provinces had made a discovery in finding a unique cure for insnaity. It consisted in putting the afflicted under blue glass. As might be expected a learned discussion at once arose as to the varied effects on the human body of chemical, thermal and actinic solar rays and especially upon nerve tissue. Speculation ran rife over this strange doctrine of therapeutics and it is worthy of note that few of the learned psychologists of that age raised a doubt as to its efficacy. By a sort of law of selection those afflicted with the `blues' were put into and cured in blue rooms. Those having mania were struck dumb and mentally paralyzed at the surrounding blueness. Blue glass did wonders, while the blue sky of nature had in a sense `to pale its ineffectual fires.' This sombre colour acted as a sedative, a soporific, a tonic and possibly a cathartic. Psuedo-philosophers wrote learned treatises on the wonderful effect of this occult color."

[lvi] In 1887 Clark reports that the connections between the wings and the main building have become rotten and need to be rebuilt and "extended upwards" to facilitate passage from the wards on all levels. He suggests that these passageways should have openings facing into the quadrangle for patients to use for airing without being heard or seen by the public on Queen and King Streets. Finally, after nearly half a century of using the "miserably small room" in the upper story of the main building as an auditorium, the patients build, with the help of two masons and a carpenter and some material left over from the old wall and the slaughter-house, a two-story amusement hall. The upper story is used as a hall, the lower as a work-shop (1893, 5).

Clark is emphatic about patients not being seen or heard "singing or speech-making," especially on Sundays; it seems to have been a problem on weekdays too. The remodelling of the old verandas has a similar public motive; Clark is embarrassed that "from the outside they look like cages for animals" (1887, 43). The iron rods should be removed and replaced with "fancy screening" which would enable them to continue to function as rather euphemistically designated "airing resorts" (43). Clark does not even bother to dissemble his concern for appearances, and a middle-class "respectability" closely related to the middle-class worry that concerned him so much. Unlike his predecessor for most of his tenure, Clark has to be concerned about the neighbours. Also unlike his predecessor, he does not appear to feel any embarassment at accommodating them in a public Report.

Nothing better underscores the character of the Asylum during Clarke's tenure than the absence of a even a proper front door. In one of his earliest reports he notes the existence of a higher-paying clientele, which would pay 6-10 dollars per week, "if better furnished rooms, more comforts, and isolated lodgings were furnished to their friends" (1876, 207). His desire to cultivate this class is no doubt one reason for his concern about "the gloomy entrance of such a substantial and fine pile of buildings" (205). The original design has yet to be realized: "the main entrance door [was intended] to enter on the first floor, from a landing approached by two substantial flights of stone steps .... protected by a roof supported by costly and elaborate pillars of stone" (205). Clark pleads that if only the landing were erected, it would have a benign effect on newly admitted patients, "whose ideas of a mad house are usually of the most gloomy kind" (206). At present patients have to "descend several steps into a cellar passage" in order to enter the main building. Still waiting for a "decent front entrance" (239) in 1877, he complains that visitors "from all parts of the world" are disappointed, and patients frightened by the "dismal reception room" off a "gloomy passage" that is their "first experience of asylum life" (239). A proper entrance is installed only after some 38 years of using a basement door in a side of the main building "as bare of anything ornate as is the side of an Egyptian pyramid" (1888, 4).

[lvii] As with Workman, I am principally interested in Clark's annual reports (his from 1876-1905). Unlike Workman, Clark wrote and published a text-book on mental disorders, Mental Diseases: A Synopsis of Twelve Lectures Delivered at the Hospital for the Insane, Toronto, to the Graduating Medical Classes (Toronto: W. Briggs, 1895).

[lviii] Daniel Clark, Mental Diseases: A Synopsis of Twelve Lectures Delivered at the Hospital for the Insane, Toronto, to the Graduating Medical Classes (Toronto: W. Briggs, 1895).